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The New Greek Comedy, *Κωμῳδία Νέα*. By Ph. E. Legrand. Translated by JAMES LOEB, with an introduction by JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE. Pp. xix + 547. London, Heine-
mann; New York, Putnam, 1917. \$4.50.

In publishing this volume Mr. JAMES LOEB has further increased our debt of gratitude to him for his devotion to the cause of classical studies. His establishment of the Loeb Classical Library and his translation of important French works on the Greek drama in order to make them more accessible to English readers had already marked him as a good friend of the classics. To his excellent English versions of Decharme's *Euripide et l'Esprit de son Théâtre* and Maurice Croiset's *Aristophane et les Partis à Athènes* is now added a free, fluent and idiomatic translation of Legrand's scholarly and authoritative treatise on New Comedy, which was published in the *Annales de l'Université de Lyon*, fascicule 22 (1910). Inasmuch, however, as the translator's purpose was to adapt the English version to general readers rather than to specialists, he asked the author to make such omissions as were necessary to this end, before the work of translation was begun. In pursuance of this suggestion Legrand left out long footnotes, unessential details, many illustrations of his statements, and a multitude of quotations in the French original, thus reducing its size by one-fourth.

The work of translation has been done so well, and the result is such readable English, that one hesitates to call attention to any slips, however small, lest he seem to detract from the high praise that is due. Yet mistakes are inevitable in so large a book. There is a wrong translation of *me tromper* on pp. 268 f., arising from the failure to recognize that the verb here is reflexive. It does not signify "to deceive me," but "to make a mistake." It occurs in the translation of Menand. *Ἐπιτρ.* 307, τοῦ διαμαρτεῖν μηδὲ ἐν προτέρᾳ λέγουσα, which is perfectly clear, and means "in order that I may not make a single mistake by speaking first." Legrand is hardly correct here in saying that the Greek sentence is clumsily constructed. On p. 334 *charcutier* "sausage-seller" is wrongly translated "charcoal-burner." In the form of the names Peisthetaerus (p. 34) and Kallipos (p. 188) Mr. Loeb follows the MSS in opposition to all the editors as well as Legrand. Both forms are without parallels. Kallipos should be written Callippus, for Mr. Loeb consistently employs the Latinized forms of Greek proper names. The only exception observed is Asclepios on p. 377. Elenchus, too, might have been used in place of Elenchos (pp. 395 f.) Other slight mistakes in proper names occur in Aegistheus, p. 233, Gumnasticus, p. 188, Γραμματεῖς διαποιός, p. 440, and Συνεργαζόμενοι, p. 524. The proof-reading, though generally good, does not equal

that shown in the French original. The majority of the typographical errors are in Greek accents and breathings. Two errors of Legrand are repeated, viz., *Hermes*, 1900, p. 6239 (on p. 389), and $\mu\acute{\epsilon}$ for $\mu\eta$ in *Ar. Ach.* 112 quoted on p. 479. The slight importance of the things that are here criticized bears testimony to the high character of the translation.

The index compiled under the supervision of Professor Capps is a decided improvement on the French work which has none.

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Handbook of Aboriginal American Antiquities; Part I: Introductory; The Lithic Industries. (Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 60.) By W. H. HOLMES. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1919. xvii, 380 pp., 222 figs.

Until very recently the teaching of Anthropology in our universities has been severely handicapped by the lack of suitable textbooks on the American field. The literature of the subject was scattered among more or less obscure periodicals in the form of short and usually highly technical papers on limited subjects. The same lack faced the layman in any attempt to gain a general acquaintance with American archaeology and ethnology. Within the last decade, however, there have appeared numerous handbooks by recognized authorities, accurate and complete enough to be of much service to the professional anthropologist, yet also suited to the needs of the college student and the general reader. The latest of these is the work under review, which is the first volume of a series designed "to assemble and present the antiquities of the Continent in such a manner and order as to make them readily available to the student." Further additions to the series are to be devoted to stone implements, sculpture, pottery, architecture and other manifestations of aboriginal American technology.

The present volume is introductory. To quote from the preface: "it deals with the scope of archaeologic science, the character, extent, and classification of its subject matter, the progress of research; with the several important problems which present themselves for solution, including those of race-origin, migrations, culture evolution, and chronology; with the ethnic characterization areas; with the acquirement of the substances employed in the arts; and finally with the manipulation of stone."

After setting forth the aims and scope of Anthropology the author passes on to the question of the American race. It is shown that America can hardly have been the cradle of man-